

If you "never have" advertised, and the "never have" boggy has terrors for you, perhaps you will continue to do things in the hardest ways.

The Courier-Journal.

Probably some man has "had his eye on" your business for sometime—but he will not know that you want to sell out until you advertise the fact.

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,016.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. FOR THAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Kentucky—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, fair; warmer in east portion. Indiana—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy; light to fresh south-west winds. Tennessee—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday, fair; warmer in east portion. Special Forecast—Flood warnings have been issued for the Arkansas river at Fort Smith, Ark., and supplementary warnings for the Black Warrior river of Alabama.

THE LATEST.
James Hargis took the witness stand in his own behalf in the trial at Lexington yesterday and denied all connection with the plot to kill James Cockrill, whose murder is charged against him, and testified that he is the victim of persecution by his enemies. The prosecution scored with its last witness by showing that Hargis had given his note for \$1,500 to a Winchester bank at the time Mose Felner says he was paid that sum not to testify against Hargis in the Marcan case.

From the reports of the sentiment which seems apt to govern the deliberations of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian church, one of the Southern branch at Birmingham, Ala., and the other at Columbus, O., it would appear that the keynote, as expressed by the speakers so far, is a concerted effort toward the complete union of all the branches of that religious body.

The Court of Appeals held a four-hours consultation yesterday afternoon at Frankfort and this gave ground for a rumor that the court will hand down a decision to-day in the Louisville election contest cases. The full court will sit to-day to hear arguments in another case, and this will give Judge Lassing an opportunity to hand down his opinion in the election cases.

Night riders, numbering about twenty-five, burned the barn of a farmer living in Trigg county, forcing a negro to furnish a can of coal oil with which to start the fire. Tobacco which had been sold outside the association was destroyed, although the owner had joined the association and had pledged his 1907 crop.

The Nashville American in an editorial this morning will say that all the Democratic committeemen from the Southern States should vote for Louisville as the city in which to hold the next Democratic national convention, and offers reasons why the convention should be held in Louisville.

Increased appropriations for the State College will be asked of the next General Assembly and an effort will be made to show that the needs of the institution are great, requiring at least \$200,000 a year to place it on an equal footing with other State colleges.

Under a decision of the Court of Appeals a trustee in bankruptcy may proceed to collect all the available funds of the bankrupt without an order of court, but he cannot bring suit against the individual stockholders to collect under the double liability law.

Politicians have formed the conclusion that the Postoffice Department has radically changed its policy with respect to the appointment of postmasters and the recent summary decapitation of Col. Hughes, of Columbia, Tenn., is cited as an example.

A violent eruption of the Stromboli volcano occurred yesterday. It was preceded by a tremendous detonation, and followed by continuous explosions, which, however, were less violent.

Dr. J. B. Howerton, of Montreal, N. C., was yesterday elected moderator of the Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in session at Birmingham, Ala.

Each side in the W. D. Haywood trial has nine peremptory challenges left, and there remain fifty-seven members of the special venire to draw from.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave Washington to-day for a brief vacation at Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's country home in Albemarle county, Va.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, was elected moderator of the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly at Columbus, O., yesterday.

Death and destruction to property followed in the wake of a terrific blast set off at the foot of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, yesterday.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has been found guilty of rebating at New York, and fined \$30,000, which was paid.

Gen. Kuraki and the members of his party paid a visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point yesterday.

The President yesterday appointed Cornelius Billings, of Brattleboro, Vt., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Gov. Stokes yesterday signed the bill creating a State Railroad Commission in New Jersey.

The trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary met yesterday in Richmond, Va.

There is no indication of a settlement of the longshoremen's strike in New York.

CHIEF OF CLAN TELLS HIS SIDE

James Hargis Testifies In His Own Behalf.

Denies Every Detail of John Smith's Story.

Says Suits Against Him Amount To \$200,000.

EVIDENCE NOT COMPLETED.

Lexington, Ky., May 16.—(Special).—The prosecution closed its testimony in the trial of James Hargis for the murder of James Cockrill about noon to-day and the defense began their evidence by placing the defendant himself on the stand as their first witness. O. H. Pollard, of counsel for the defense, stated to-night that they expected to get through with the evidence for the defense Saturday evening, and as any rebuttal testimony and the speeches in the cases will probably not occupy more than two days the case will probably go to the jury next Tuesday.

Bob Deaton and Henry Strong, the two witnesses with which the prosecution expected to close their testimony to-day, did not appear, and in their stead Tom Cockrill, brother of the murdered man, and C. B. Strother, bookkeeper for the Winchester Bank, testified for the prosecution. Mr. Strother showed from the bank books that \$1,500 had been paid September 6, 1904, by order of James Hargis, to Felix Felner, which corroborates Mose Felner's story that Hargis had paid him, through Felix, to leave the country and not testify against him. The bank books also showed that on the same date, in order to provide the funds paid to Felner, Hargis had sent the bank a note for \$1,500, signed by James and Alex. Hargis, Ed Callahan and B. F. French, which note has not yet been paid.

Cockrill's Thrilling Story.

Tom Cockrill told a thrilling story of the attempt of his brother, James, who was town marshal of Jackson, and himself, to arrest Hargis, which incident is supposed to have earned the deadly hatred of Hargis, which resulted in James Cockrill's death. Tom Cockrill testified that his brother James placed his hand on Hargis' shoulder and said: "Judge, I have a warrant against you." As soon as these words were uttered the hands of Hargis and Ed Callahan flew to their hip pockets, and Hargis angrily exclaimed: "I don't allow any d—man to put his hands on me, and I won't be arrested by any little like you."

Hargis as he said this half pulled the pistol from his pocket. At this juncture, Tom Cockrill stated, Rev. Mr. Hines, who has figured frequently in these cases as an intimate of Judge Hargis, came up and, cursing the Cockrills, ordered them to let Hargis alone. Hargis attempted to draw a pistol, when Tom Cockrill poked his weapon in Hargis' face and said: "Don't shoot my brother." Hargis and Callahan then went into the Hargis store, and after going upstairs started to return with a gun in his hand, saying so Cockrill understood him: "I am going to kill the d—." The gun, however, was taken from Hargis' hands by a clerk in the store, and the Cockrills left. Tom Cockrill said that Hargis never again spoke to him or his brother James.

Lengthy Denial By Hargis.

When placed on the stand in his own defense James Hargis, the defendant, who is on trial for his life, seemed cool and confident. Fed by judicious questions from his counsel, he told freely the story of his life which he has given several times before in the trials of the case against him and repeated with little variation from the statements which he had made in his first trial for killing Cockrill and in the trial of Britton a few weeks ago. This statement consisted almost wholly of lengthy denials of practically all the evidence given by the prosecution against him. He was particularly emphatic in denying all of the interviews which John Smith had testified to having with him.

Hargis Borrowed \$1,500.

When court convened this morning neither of the two witnesses, Bob Deaton and Henry Strong, with whom the prosecution expected to close its testimony, was present, and information was sent from Jackson that Strong was ill and that Deaton could not be found. The Commonwealth then placed C. B. Strother, of Winchester, on the stand. Mr. Strother testified that he had been for seven years general bookkeeper of the Winchester bank. He showed by the individual bank register that on September 6, 1904, \$1,500 had been placed to the account of Felix Felner, and that on the same day the same amount had been charged against the account of Judge James Hargis. The witness also produced a note executed on September 6, 1904, and signed by James and A. H. Hargis, Ed Callahan and B. F. French, on which was borrowed \$1,500 from the Winchester bank.

NO PROMISES OF IMMUNITY

Orchard Says He Talked of His Own Free Will.

He Was Never Subjected To Force Or Duress.

Will Not Admit That He Submitted a Confession.

SOUND IN MIND AND BODY.

Tom Cockrill Testifies.
Tom Cockrill, a brother of James Cockrill, was next placed on the stand. He stated that he was twenty-eight years old, and lived at Beattyville. He had a difficulty with Ben Hargis in which both were shot several months before the murder of his brother, James Cockrill. Ben Hargis died from his wounds. The witness said he was in Jackson the day James Cockrill was killed.

TERRIFIC BLAST SPREADS DESTRUCTION

DEATH AND DAMAGE IN WAKE OF EXPLOSION.

ENGINE AND CARS PRECIPITATED INTO CREEK.

HOUSES WRECKED BY ROCKS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16.—DEAD.

WILL HYDER, fireman of pile driver for Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad.

CLINT SHAFFER, engineer of pile driver.

J. FITZGERALD, a negro fireman, Southern railway.

INJURED.

Samuel McMahon, engineer Southern railway, bruised about head; Christ George, Greek laborer, skull fractured; other injuries; Chris Coste, Greek laborer, skull fractured; Peter John, injured about head and body; Styles John, Greek laborer, injured about head.

Three men killed outright, three others seriously injured that they will die, and two others badly injured, in addition to the precipitation of a Southern railway freight engine and eleven cars through a bridge into Chattanooga creek, the destruction of three residences and a pile driver was the result of a premature explosion this afternoon at a blast at the foot of Lookout Mountain on the Stevenson extension, which is being constructed by W. J. Oliver & Co.

The bridge was crushed in by several tons of rock hurled by a blast just as a Southern railway freight train was going on the structure. Other pieces of rock, hurled for over 400 yards, crashed through a pile driver of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad.

Other pieces of rock hurled five and six hundred yards struck residences on the side of Lookout Mountain, crashing through the roof and the floors of the buildings.

The blast was set off by J. Ford, powder man for Yarnel Bros., contractors for Oliver, it is said, against the instructions of the contractors. He had only been employed for a short time and at a late hour to-night could not be located. The blast was one of the heaviest ever used on work in this section of the country. No warning was given to the residents in the vicinity.

WHOLE SOUTH SHOULD VOTE FOR LOUISVILLE

NASHVILLE AMERICAN FAVORS CONVENTION HERE.

CALLS ON COMMITTEEMEN TO BACK UP BOOM.

WANTS NO MONGREL AT HEAD.

Nashville, May 16.—(Special).—In its leading editorial the American to-morrow will say in part:

"All hands around for Louisville and the National Democratic Convention next year. There should not be a dissenting committeeman from all the South.

"Louisville is a convention city, full of generous and hospitable people, who will give the delegates a warm welcome. Then there is 'Marse Henry,' who is a host within himself and who would make a fine chairman and tell every body beforehand the color of the horses, their wind and breed. He knows he has hid out in the brush, and at least let us see his strain; we don't want any more mongrels.

"A thoroughbred Democrat who has been bred to believe Democracy is good enough for him and all the rest of mankind, is the candidate the Louisville convention should nominate."

Capt. Davis Indicted.

NO PROMISES OF IMMUNITY

Orchard Says He Talked of His Own Free Will.

He Was Never Subjected To Force Or Duress.

Will Not Admit That He Submitted a Confession.

SOUND IN MIND AND BODY.

Boise, Idaho, May 16.—Harry Orchard, the prisoner-witness, upon whom the State of Idaho chiefly relies to prove its charge that the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners planned the murder of Gov. Steunenberg, broke his long silence to-day and for more than half an hour discussed himself and his imprisonment with representatives of the Associated Press, with whom he had expressed a desire to confer.

Orchard denied that he had been submitted to any mistreatment during his long confinement; denied that duress or force had been used upon him to secure the statements he had made, and denied that Detective McPartland and the officers of the State had promised him immunity for his confessed crime or reward for the value of his alleged confession in the hands of the State. Orchard's manner and conversation during the interview tended to strongly confirm the assertion that he has been reconverted to and is deep in the zeal of the Christian religion.

Two illustrations used by him to explain a change in the kind of books he reads were Christian-like in character and religious tone.

Orchard's Health Good.

Orchard is perfectly sound in body, clear and quick of brain. If ever there was anything in the reports that he was breaking in health and mind there is nothing now in his appearance or manner to give them a shadow of suggestion.

The one condition imposed upon to-day's interview by Warden Whitney, of the Idaho penitentiary, was that there must be no discussion of the case, and the prisoner himself, who he appeared for the meeting, asked that the same condition be observed.

Orchard's greeting was self-possessed and his manner courteous. He is about five feet in height and will weigh between 170 and 180 pounds. His hair is dark brown, brushed down to a polish, his mustache is light colored and curled to conceal his teeth and a good-sized mouth. His head is a little rounded, but quite well-formed, and there are crow's feet at his eyes sides to tell of his years and life. The man's complexion is clear and his face bronzed. He is quick and certain in movement, of easy manner, a man toned down, and smiles a little nearly all the time he is talking. He wore a new fitting, well-made suit of gray, a pair of highly polished shoes, and his general appearance and figure were good.

"I do not care to talk about the case as it stands at this time," he said, after the introductions and the commonplace had been exchanged.

"I am a little leary about talking to newspaper men, so if you ask me anything that I think I should not talk about I'll tell you. I know you will understand."

Has Been Well Treated.

"Is there anything as to your treatment in general that you would care to say to the public at this time?" he was asked.

"No, there is nothing special to be said. I have been treated very well by everyone since my arrest. The Sheriff at Caldwell was very kind to me, and since I have been here my treatment has been very fine—all that I could expect under the circumstances. I am given under the greatest freedom. I have a large room with open windows and I exercise every day. I walk, but take no other form of exercise."

"Did you read much?"

"Yes, I have done and immense amount of reading. I see the newspapers, but I read books the most. I have been reading Howland and Roman's history, the life of John Wesley and George Whitfield, a number of works on the reformation and something about the history of England a hundred years ago. Much of it has been ecclesiastical and religious. I used to read a great deal of other literature and a lot of novels."

"Why did you change?" asked one of the interviewers.

Orchard hesitated a moment and then in a quiet voice said:

"It is like a man who always lied to his father about everything and then suddenly decided to tell the truth about everything. That is the best way that I can explain the idea. I used to like novels and all the other kinds of books, but now I don't care for such trash."

"To Clear Things Up."

"It is like a man," he went on at a moment later in earnest tones, "who has been doing all wrong during his life and suddenly decides to do right. He cannot undo all the wrongs he has done, but he can at least do something to clear things up."

done, but he can at least do something to clear things up."

The question of the confinement and treatment of the prisoner was reverted to later and Orchard said:

"I have not talked to any newspaper men since I have been here. I felt that I did not have anything to say and I did not want too much prominence before the public. I could have seen the newspaper men had I wanted to. I am free to go anywhere in the yard and to speak to anyone that I like to. But I do not speak to many of the men. I don't feel that I am any better than the rest; but you know how it is, a man takes a notion to certain men and does not to others. And besides, I have felt that I ought to be careful. Some of the men seem to be anxious to learn too much. I do talk to several of the men. There are some good men out here, brought to prison by misfortune, and I talk to them. I attend the religious services and I talk to some of the men in the hope of doing them some good."

The last formal question of the interview went directly to the position of Orchard in the pending case and was directly answered. It was:

No Force Or Threats.

"Was force or duress of any kind used on you by Capt. McPartland or anyone else in securing your alleged confession or statement, and have any promises of any kind been made to you in that connection?"

"I have never admitted and don't admit now that I have ever made a confession," said Orchard. "Mind that. But at no time was I ever subjected to force or pressure of any kind and anything I ever said to Capt. McPartland was without force or threat of any kind. Anything I said was of my own free will and accord. It was just as I talk to you here. There was nothing else. No promise of any kind has ever been made to me."

(Concluded on 5th page, 6th Column.)

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS UNDER THE SEA

SUBMARINES EMERGE AFTER RECORD TRIAL.

CREWS PLAYED GAMES AND ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

COMMUNICATE WITH SURFACE.

Newport, R. I., May 16.—With all hands well and contented, with a beautiful supply of fresh air and with records of submergence broken, the submarine boats Octopus and Lake emerged from Narragansett Bay at 4 o'clock this afternoon, thus ending every two hours of submergence. The long stay of twenty-four hours under water.

The Octopus rose first, and the members of the Naval Trial Board crowded about her as the conning tower hatch flew open. Samples of air were bottled every two hours throughout the test for analysis by the board.

The Octopus blew out foul air only twice during the twenty-four hours she was at the bottom of the bay. It was computed that only one-fifth of her air supply was exhausted, and it will be seen, therefore, that the test showed that the boat could remain submerged forty-five days, provided the food and fuel supply was sufficient.

The Lake also stood the test well, although a leak was sprung in the superstructure. The Trial Board made a thorough examination of the Lake after they had finished with the Octopus.

Both crews passed the time comfortably while at the bottom of the bay. They slept well during part of the time, and games, books and other diversions helped pass the twenty-four hours below the surface.

During their period of submergence both boats communicated with the members of the Trial Board by means of submarine signals.

PRAYER MEETING TO BEGIN AT SUNRISE

LOCAL OPTION FORCES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY AT CYNTHIANA.

Cynthiana, Ky., May 16.—(Special).—Both sides to-night are claiming victory in the local option election which will be held to-morrow in this city. The saloons all closed at 7 o'clock to-night and the final rally of temperance people was held in the opera-house to-night, 700 men being present to hear George W. Bain.

The women are working hard for the success of the "dry" and will commence holding prayer meetings at 5 o'clock in the morning. They have erected stands at the various voting places, and will serve lunch during the election. The excitement is intense and Deputy Sheriffs have been sworn in to be at the polls to-morrow at the instigation of the drys.

Novel Transfer.

An insignificant written notice posted on the bulletin board of the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department came near causing the office of the auditor of the Navy Department of its clerical force to-day. It was simply to the effect that Frank B. Bryan, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the War Department, drawing \$1,400 a year, would exchange for a similar position in the office of the auditor for the Navy Department. The latter division of the Treasury Department will soon be headed by the negro, Ralph Tyler. There has been quite a rush, accordingly, on the part of clerks to get transfers to other departments.

None of them has succeeded and the idea that a clerk in some other division would willingly transfer into Tyler's division was regarded as a joke by the Navy Department clerks. The result was that the office force hurried over to the appointments clerk office to see for themselves. Bryan, who offers to get transferred, is also an Ohio man. He will have no difficulty in getting a transfer.

Brief Notes.

That Illinois will go to the National Republican Convention for Speaker Cannon is held out as certain by Senator Cullom. The Illinois Senator, on his way from the White House to-day, boosted Speaker Cannon's candidacy, and added that it was a great mistake to think that the Speaker is not in full accord with the policies of the President.

The order issued by the Commissioner

THINGS TAKING DIFFERENT TURN

Times Have Changed In the Post-office Department.

Officials Are Dropping Into Town To Inquire.

Hughes' Decapitation Set Wise Ones Guessing.

WANTS TO WORK UNDER NEGRO

Washington, May 16.—(Special).—From what politicians from the different States have to say there is ground for the statement that the Post-office Department has radically changed its policy with reference to the appointment of postmasters. Things may be running the same as usual, but it does not so appear upon the surface.

It may be that Mr. Cortelyou was able to do things in the Post-office Department without attracting attention while his successor in the Post-office Department is not. At any rate, only a few months ago, under Cortelyou, the Post-office Department officials were turning down the spoolmongers right and left and appointing men with very little regard to a dominant faction. Senators, Representatives and "referees" were in a chronic state of kicking over the facility of making recommendations. Some of the "Referees" openly threatened resignation.

They Got Uneasy.

About the time Mr. Cortelyou left the post-office to take charge of the Treasury, postmasters throughout the country, especially in the South, where patronage controls the organization, began to get uneasy. The postmasters are dropping into town a dozen or so a day trying to find out the lay of the land.

Most of them confess they are puzzled over the situation, but all of them realize that something is going on. One of them, from a presidential office in the South, was here to-day. He has been talking Taft, but having learned of the fate of Col. Hughes, of Columbia, this postmaster now speaks of the overwhelming demand for the President for a second elective term.

At all events the appointing powers are getting busy and those who have a secure hold on the organization and can show where they control the next delegation from their State to the national convention are in a fair way to get about anything they want.

Tennesseeans who are familiar with the line and outs of the Columbia post-office, from which Col. Hughes has just been removed, take emphatic exception to the statement issued by the Administration yesterday that Col. Hughes' occupancy of the office was opposed by 90 per cent. of the patrons.

Nothing Against Hughes.

According to a resident of Columbia, not 10 per cent. of the patrons were against Hughes; in fact, he is declared to be an unusually popular man, and no local complaint was ever found with his management of the affairs of the office. Tennesseeans who are aware that the Colonel has been treated pretty badly by the Administration.

Yesterday at Millville, N. J., George Brannin was appointed postmaster after a prolonged fight. He was recommended by Representative Gardner. A big delegation of business men of the town came to Washington and earnestly protested against his appointment. While they were here the prospective postmaster was hanged in effigy, a favorite New Jersey method of expressing dissatisfaction.

Brannin was given the place, however, and the deputy postmaster, who had all the endorsements, has resigned, refusing to serve under the new postmaster.

Novel Transfer.

An insignificant written notice posted on the bulletin board of the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department came near causing the office of the auditor of the Navy Department of its clerical force to-day. It was simply to the effect that Frank B. Bryan, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the War Department, drawing \$1,400 a year, would exchange for a similar position in the office of the auditor for the Navy Department. The latter division of the Treasury Department will soon be headed by the negro, Ralph Tyler. There has been quite a rush, accordingly, on the part of clerks to get transfers to other departments.

None of them has succeeded and the idea that a clerk in some other division would willingly transfer into Tyler's division was regarded as a joke by the Navy Department clerks. The result was that the office force hurried over to the appointments clerk office to see for themselves. Bryan, who offers to get transferred, is also an Ohio man. He will have no difficulty in getting a transfer.

Brief Notes.

That Illinois will go to the National Republican Convention for Speaker Cannon is held out as certain by Senator Cullom. The Illinois Senator, on his way from the White House to-day, boosted Speaker Cannon's candidacy, and added that it was a great mistake to think that the Speaker is not in full accord with the policies of the President.

The order issued by the Commissioner

LANDRITH SAYS WAR IS OVER

Appeal For Complete Union of Presbyterian Bodies.

Keynote of General Assembly At Columbus, O.

Proposes Remedy For Racial Ills In the South.

PRESENTED WITH GAVEL.

Columbus, O., May 16.—There were two features of the opening sessions of the one hundred and nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which convened at Memorial Hall in this city to-day—the annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., moderator of the last Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, which was delivered in the morning, and the election of a moderator, which took place in the afternoon. More than 900 delegates answered the first roll call and several thousand visitors looked on at the opening sessions.

The election of a moderator was reduced to a formality by the withdrawal of all the candidates except the Rev. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who was chosen by acclamation. The Rev. Dr. Roberts has been stated clerk of the assembly for fourteen years and is regarded as one of the ablest and most popular men in the church. His name was presented by Dr. Ira Landrith, of the Cumberland branch, who paid a high tribute to the Rev. Dr. Roberts as a leader, both in the movement for a united church and in the broader field of interdenominational co-operation.

Complete Union.

The keynote of the Rev. Dr. Landrith's sermon at the devotional service in the morning was an appeal for concerted effort toward the complete union of the church.

"The war is over," said Dr. Landrith. "Southern Presbyterianism, without our co-operation, can never overcome the Presbyterian possibilities and demands of the South in general and the Southwest in particular. The Southern Church will welcome our co-operation and it will hasten the consummation so devoutly to be wished, the ultimate union of the two churches. It is favorable acquaintance and not sectional exclusiveness that brings churches together."

Touching upon the race problem in the South, Dr. Landrith said:

"The certain remedy for all racial ills lies in the direction of good schools and churches—good, but racially separate schools—in which children are taught the dignity and as far as possible, the arts of honest toil and good, but for the best interests of all concerned, racially separate congregations, in which Christianity, and not the murderous prejudices of racial and sectional hatred are preached."

The communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated to-night by the assembly.

Unique Gavel.

Mr. James J. Parks, of St. Louis, presented a gavel to the new moderator. He said the head was made of wood from the old First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, "tried and true mother church," and from the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, which was the oldest continuous Protestant congregation west of the Mississippi river. The handle was of wood from Tennessee, where the Cumberland church was organized in 1810 and had no varnish nor veneer on it and was fit for use without fear of tarnish.

The moderator responded in felicitous terms, saying each piece of wood in the gavel would be to him a reminder of years of activity and service now gone.

MODERATOR ELECTED FAVORABLE TO UNION.

Southern Presbyterians Get Down To Work In Earnest.

Birmingham, Ala., May 16.—With the election of Dr. John R. Howerton, of Montreal, N. C., as moderator, this afternoon, the forty-seventh annual session of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church got down to work in earnest. It looked for a time this afternoon as though there would be a test vote on the Charlotte articles of agreement, the most important matter to come before the assembly. A resolution was introduced to refer the question to a committee, but after various amendments the whole matter was tabled, and will come up in regular order. At the afternoon session reports were made by all standing committees.

To-night's session was devoted to welcome addresses by various prominent local laymen and clergymen and responses by the visitors.

The day's session began in the First Presbyterian church in this city at 11 o'clock this morning. After Dr. Allen Cannon, of Nashville, had called the assembly to order, prayer was offered by Dr. James P. Smith, of Richmond, Va. Dr. J. R. Howerton, of Montreal, N. C., read from the fourth chapter of Matthew.

Another prayer was offered by Dr. W. C. Alexander, of Memphis, and after a song Dr. Howerton delivered

The Supremacy of the Courier-Journal

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(Business Established Sixty Years.)

NEW YORK STORE

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.—

Third Floor.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
WOMEN'S SUITS AND COSTUMES
—AT—EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Adverse weather conditions and an unusually large stock prompt these extraordinary reductions.

Special sale for Friday and Saturday of extra quality Taffeta Coat Suits; tacked, lace, velvet and braid-trimmed; full plaited skirt; \$35.00 value—
Reduced to \$23.75.Handsome Tailored Coat Suits, in Rajah silk, Prince Chap style; plaited skirt; \$40.00 value—
Reduced to \$35.00.Extra quality Chiffon Voile Suits; in checks and stripes; elaborately trimmed; spring's newest models; \$50 values—
Reduced to \$35.00.

Reduction sale of Parisian Model Costumes, in Chiffons, Laces, Nets, Silks, Chiffon Voiles, etc.; all new and exclusive models for spring—

\$125.00 values reduced to.....	\$85.00
\$110.00 values reduced to.....	\$80.00
\$100.00 values reduced to.....	\$75.00
\$90.00 values reduced to.....	\$70.00
\$75.00 values reduced to.....	\$60.00
\$65.00 values reduced to.....	\$50.00

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT—

Second Floor.

TWO SPECIAL VALUES

—IN—

HIGH-GRADE WASH FABRICS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES FOR FRIDAY.

SPECIAL—Scotch Zephyrs, in 2, 3 and 4-tone effects; especially adapted for Jumper Suits; regular price 45c—
Special 35c yard.New arrivals in Irish Crash, especially suited for riding habits; regular price 65c—
Special 50c yard.**LEATHER GOODS DEPT.—**

Main Floor.

SALE OF

BELTS, PURSES AND BAGS—
THE FASHIONABLE SORT MODERATELY

PRICED.

Envelope Purses, in black only—
Price 50c.Genuine Leather, Chamois-lined Envelope Purses; in colors of red, navy, green and brown—
Price \$1.25.College String Bags; in all colors—
Prices \$1.25 and \$1.50.Tailor-made Leather Belts, in the narrow and wide crushed effects—
Price 50c.Large assortment of Belts, in the correct shades of tan—
Prices \$1.00 to \$1.50.**COOKING SCHOOL—**

Sixth Floor.

FREE INSTRUCTION

—IN—

FINE BAKING, PREPARING SALADS, ETC.,

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK

BY MRS. HAFNER.

Dining Hall—Sixth Floor.

The many new and interesting ideas in each day's instruction and the increasing attendance are evidence of a growing interest in this most interesting work.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCREEVEY & CO., NEW YORK.**PLEAD GUILTY.****ST. PAUL RAILROAD FINED \$20,000 FOR REBATING.**

Other Lines Will Stand Trial At New York For the Same Offense.

New York, May 16.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, through its general counsel, Charles B. Keeler, of Chicago, pleaded guilty before Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court today to two indictments recently returned against the road for the granting of rebates in violation of the Elkins law. The court assessed a fine of \$20,000 on each count, or \$20,000 in all, which Attorney Keeler paid.

The grand jury returned fifteen indictments against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, charging the granting of rebates on coffee shipments in favor of the Woolson Spice Company, an Ohio corporation, on western shipments from New York to Toledo. Mr. Keeler arranged to plead guilty to two of the indictments with the understanding that the remaining counts be dismissed.

Earlier in the day the Western Transit Company, another of the indicted corporations, through counsel, pleaded not guilty to the rebating indictment against it, but with permission to withdraw the plea and substitute demurrers to the indictment.

It is understood that the Northern Pacific, the Rock Island and the Western Transit Company, all named in the

recently returned indictments for rebating, and which have already entered pleas of not guilty, will go into court and stand trial on the charges.

RELIGIOUS DEMENTIA CAUSE OF SUICIDE.

Former Student At Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Ends Life.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—[Special.]—Unbalanced by a religious dementia, and anxious to gaze once more on his alma mater, where he obtained a training that made him excel his fellows, William Wilson Brey was found dead today within a stone's throw of Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1903. His father, a prominent insurance official here, said that of late a religious sect, called "Seekers After Truth," which believed that the dawn of the millennium has arrived, had succeeded in winning young Brey away from the Baptist faith of the family. The young man had become moody, and in an effort to get his mind off religion his parents had sent him to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He studied for the ministry there two years and transferred his membership to a Baptist church there.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of *Wm. A. Porter***BLACK TOBACCO**

Pouring Into Association Warehouse At Cadiz.

SALES GOOD AND PRICE CONTINUES HIGH.

SALESROOM PROBABLY WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

TRIGG COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Cadiz, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—Never in the history of Cadiz has as much tobacco been seen coming to town as during the last week. The four prize houses have been busy receiving the weed, and to date there has been about 1,500,000 pounds received here to be priced for the association, and it is expected that at least 1,000,000 pounds more will be received during this season.

It is selling very fast now, also, through the storage house, and the prices received are highly pleasing to the farmers. Nothing has been sold from here but bugs and common leaf, the prices received being from \$6.25 to \$10 per hundred.

A move is now on foot here to have a salesroom established here next season, and every indication is that it will be done. Trigg county is probably the strongest association county in the entire Black Patch—having from 16 to 68 per cent. of the tobacco now pledged to the association.

CENSURES COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Lyon County Grand Jury Says He Was Officious.

Eddyville, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The May term of the Lyon Circuit Court adjourned today. This has been the busiest, and in many respects the most important, term held within a decade. Besides the usual volume of business there were docketed for this term about seventy-five penal actions by the Commonwealth against sundry corporations for failure to have the word "Incorporated" upon their signs or upon their advertising matter. The maximum fines would have aggregated about \$30,000. They were all disposed of but one or two, with the result that four fines were recovered for \$100 each, from one of which an appeal will be taken. The corporations were generally represented by Newton W. Gray and F. J. Watkins.

The grand jury returned to the court a report which mildly censured County Attorney. The report among other things says:

"The County Attorney has been a little premature in attempting to draw indictments before we had passed upon certain cases, and otherwise in presuming to forestall investigation in certain matters against our judgment and plain duty." It further declared Lyon county to be free from the lawless element known as "night riders."

WANT SEPARATE ELECTION.

Lawrenceburg To Vote On Same Day As Whole County.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The local option election in this county, which has been called for June 11, is attracting much attention, and much interest is being manifested. On March 25 an election was held in this city as to whether or not liquors should be sold both in the city and in the county. The result was a "wet" by seventy-seven votes. Immediately after the returns of the election, Judge John B. Shely to-day, a petition, presented it to the County Judge, who called an election for the entire county in June. The city at that time did not ask for a separate election.

Following the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Scott county case, which was handed down last week, the whisky people presented a petition to Judge John B. Shely to-day, with more than the requisite number of signers asking that the election be postponed until July 25, and that at that time the city be given a separate election from the county. Judge Shely permitted the petition to be so amended, and the order therefor entered of record. The matter will be finally passed upon Monday, which is the regular term of the County Court.

JAIL DELIVERY PREVENTED.

Prisoner Saws Away Bars In Richmond Jail.

Richmond, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—A plot which would have resulted in a wholesale jail delivery was nipped in the bud when Night Turnkey George Friend, in making his last round to the jail to-night, discovered that two iron bars had been sawed from the window on the south end. The prisoners were immediately lined up and searched. On the person of James Johnson, alias Williams, in jail on the charge of horse stealing, was found a steel saw. The prisoner refuses to tell how he came in possession of the saw. Williams was arrested here some weeks ago and claims Louisville as his home.

Carmack Will Speak.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—Hopkinsville's May music festival, with Frederick Neal Innes' Band as the principal attraction, will take place next week with every promise of great success. There will be five performances. Former United States Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, has accepted an invitation to deliver the patriotic address. The festival will begin Tuesday night, May 21, and there will be three night performances and two matinees.

Former Gunner Drops Dead.

Newport, Ky., May 16.—Eugene Callahan, member of the Newport police force, and for four years a gunner in the American navy, dropped dead this morning at his home. He attended the funeral of a friend yesterday and last evening complained of feeling white in the face. He was a member of the Newport Police and had been a gunner on the cruiser Dixie he received medals for excellent marksmanship. He had traveled all over the world.

To Boom Uniontown.

Uniontown, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The Uniontown Commercial Club, organized here last night with thirty-five business men as members, J. W. Thompson, president, W. M. McGeehan, secretary and V. L. Givens treasurer. The club is following the plan recently outlined by the Louisville Commercial Club for the development of business men's associations in the smaller towns of the State.

Thoroughbred Trainer Dead.

Paris, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—O. V. Hume, one of the best-known trainers of thoroughbreds in Central Kentucky, died at his home on the Georgetown pike to-day after a lingering illness. He owned Earle Lee and a number of other good ones that have made the circuit of the running tracks. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Moore, of this city.

Cancer Causes Death.

Lebanon, Ky., May 16.—Robert O. Nelson, one of Lebanon's best citizens, is dead, after a lingering illness of cancer. Besides his widow he is survived by three children: Mrs. T. M. Simons, of Louisville; Miss Margaret

NEW GRAND COMMANDER OF KENTUCKY K. T.

W. R. JOHNSTON, OF LEBANON.

Two Candidates For Legislature.

Elizabethtown, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—Prof. John C. Pirtle, who announced several weeks ago as a candidate for the Legislature, will have opposition. W. H. McMurry, of this city, is an avowed candidate and will publicly announce next week. The primary will be held August 5.

Powders Cause Death.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 16.—William L. Bamberger, a prominent merchant here, died this morning from the effects of quieting powders taken to relieve pain while suffering from an attack of rheumatism. He was forty years old, an Elk and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Funeral of William Egemann.

Elizabethtown, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The funeral of William Egemann, who died yesterday of a complication of diseases, aged thirty-one years, was held this afternoon. The deceased was a son of Coroner Charles Egemann and was well known.

Hardin County Commencement.

Elizabethtown, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The commencement dates of the Hardin county colleges and high schools are as follows: Elizabethtown High School, May 24; Lynnland College, May 25; and the Hardin Collegiate Institute, May 26 and 27.

DEATH RESULTS FROM FALL IN HIS ROOM.

Aged Physician Fractures Hip and Falls To Raily From the Shock.

Shelbyville, Ky., May 16.—Dr. W. H. Botts, one of the most prominent citizens of Shelby county, died last night at 11 o'clock at his home in Bagdad, this county, aged seventy-seven years. A week ago he suffered a fracture of the hip while walking across his room, and, owing to his age and enfeebled condition, complications arose that resulted fatally.

Dr. Botts was born in Mt. Sterling, where he lived until he became a doctor. He returned to Kentucky and settled at Bagdad and began the practice of his profession, which he actively followed until his retirement two years ago. He enlisted in the Union army in the Civil War with the Ninth Kentucky Infantry, in which he held the rank of Assistant Surgeon. He was prominently identified with the public interests of Shelby county and took an active interest in its affairs. He was preceded him to the grave two years ago. He leaves five sons—L. W. Botts, president of the Louisville Trust Company; H. D. Botts, an attorney at Owensboro, Ky.; W. H. Botts, of Bagdad; E. Botts, of Elizabethtown, Tenn.; and Dr. J. W. Botts, of Owensboro, Ky.

CORPORATIONS FILE ARTICLES AT FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—Incorporation articles were filed in the department of the Secretary of State today as follows:

Home Building Planning Mill, of Daviess county, with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are A. J. Williams, J. H. Parrish and S. C. Stinson, of Owensboro.

Phoenix Mining Company, of Henderson county, with \$22,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

Southern Asphaltum Roads Company, of Jefferson county, with \$20,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. S. Warren, F. N. Fisher and R. B. Tyler.

Safety Trolley Company, of Campbell county, with \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

Middle West Construction Company, of Jefferson county, with \$2,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

Bank of Troy, Woodford county, with \$15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

Trust and Safety Vault Company, of Lexington, filed amended articles changing its corporate name to Security Trust Company.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

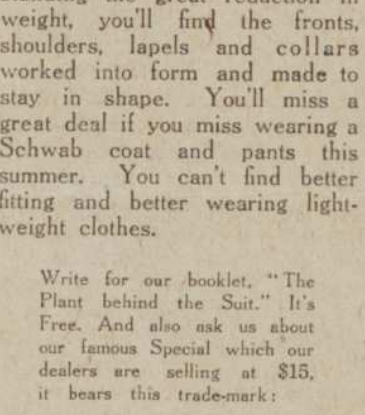
The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The incorporators are J. E. Hosbach, J. W. Todd and W. S. Fordwood.

The Plant Behind the Suit**Fabric 42**

Shown in the above illustration is one of the many summer fabrics we ordered specially for our two-piece suits for men and young men. It's a neat, invisible plaid pattern in various shades, light in weight and very cool. It's made cool, too. The coats are quarter and half lined, reducing the weight to a minimum; and notwithstanding the great reduction in weight, you'll find the fronts, shoulders, lapels and collars worked into form and made to stay in shape. You'll miss a great deal if you miss wearing a Schwaab coat and pants this summer. You can't find better fitting and better wearing lightweight clothes.

Write for our booklet, "The Plant behind the Suit." It's free. And also ask us about our famous Special which our dealers are selling at \$15. It bears this trade-mark:

Schwaab Clothing Co.
Makers of Honest Clothes
ST. LOUIS, MO.

"It's On The Sleeve"

Schwaab Clothing Co.
Makers of Honest Clothes
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOO MANY RATTLESNAKES STOP WORK IN TIMBER.

Green County Knobs Alive With Venomous Reptiles—Men Refuse To Go Into Woods.

Springfield, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—W. A. Clements and C. W. Stallings reported here that the men who have been getting out timber on the knobs of Green county for the Washington County warehouse have refused to work because the hills are fairly alive with rattlesnakes. This is not a snake story, but a fact of the season.

The woodsman positively refuse to work. Never before in the history of this section have the people experienced anything like it. It is said that the deadly rattlers are found upon every ledge, and even among the bushes, and the men say that when they go to the knobs they take their lives in their own hands. Besides the rattlers there are numerous cases of snakes.

It has been suggested that the undergrowth be set on fire, but vegetation is too green at this time, and it is believed that the timber upon these hills will have to be abandoned for the present.

DAMAGE SUIT GROWING OUT OF ATLANTA RIOTS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—The first civil damage suit growing out of the riots in Atlanta, Ga., last September, was filed to-day. Edna McGurder, a negro woman, asked damages of \$10,000 from the Georgia Railway and Electric company, operating the local street car lines, for the death of her son, who was killed by a street car on the morning of the riot. The suit alleges that the company did not afford sufficient protection for its passengers.

ANTI-BUCKETSHOP LAW UPHELD BY GEORGIA COURT.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—The Supreme Court of Georgia, in a decision handed down to-day, upheld the validity of what is known as the Boykin Bill, passed by the last Legislature, commonly known as the anti-bucketshop law. The case was that of C. N. Anderson, found guilty of operating a bucketshop, the case being reviewed by the Court of Appeals and reaching the Supreme Court. Anderson was fined \$1,000, with one alternative of twelve months in the chain gang.

NO ORDER NEEDED

To Authorize Trustee To Enforce Collections.

MAY SUE AT ONCE ON ALL UNPAID CLAIMS.

CANNOT MAINTAIN ACTION ON DOUBLE LIABILITY.

BANKRUPTCY LAW DEFINED.

Frankfort, Ky., May 16.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court to-day, in reversing the judgment of the Mason Circuit Court in a case against the Tiger Shoe Manufacturing Company's trustee in bankruptcy against S. A. Shanklin, holds that a trustee in bankruptcy may, without any order or direction of the court, proceed to enforce the collection of debts due the bankrupt and the unpaid subscriptions of the stockholders in a bankrupt corporation; but that he cannot maintain an action to recover from a stockholder the individual liability imposed by the statute. The opinion of the court was announced by Commissioner Carroll.

The appellee corporation, on petition of its creditors, was adjudged a bankrupt. Afterward the trustee in bankruptcy, without any order of the United States District Court, in which the adjudication in bankruptcy was made, authorized or directed him to do so, and without any order of court directing the stockholders of the bankrupt corporation to pay to the trustee or into court any balance remaining unpaid on their stock subscriptions, instituted an action at law in the Mason Circuit Court to recover from the appellee an alleged balance on shares of stock purchased by him; and also a sum equal to the amount of stock subscribed under the double liability statute of the State. To the petition the court below sustained a general demurrer.

The court, in reversing, holds as above, and directs a judgment to be entered in conformity to its opinion. In reversing the judgment entered below the court makes the total number of the provisions of the bankruptcy act fully sustain the authorities in declaring that the trustee may, without any order of court or other direction institute suits for the purpose of collecting and reducing to money the property of the estate for which he is trustee. The corporation acts in bankruptcy have no right or authority to collect debts, bring suits, or do any other acts that might have been done by a going corporation. The right to collect debts due it passed to the trustee, and he became a creditor with all the powers necessary to take its place in securing and collecting assets that it might have enforced before.

Where the assets of an insolvent corporation are not sufficient to satisfy the liabilities, and it is necessary to proceed against the shareholders, the court must fix the amount due by each shareholder before suit can be instituted by the receiver or trustee, when it is not necessary to collect the whole amount that each shareholder might be liable for, and a partial assessment will satisfy the debts. But where the total amount which is due and payable from all the shareholders is not more than sufficient to pay the debts of the corporation, the receiver or trustee is not required to collect the whole amount that each shareholder might be liable for, and a partial assessment will satisfy the debts.

It will be seen that the fact that the corporation adjudged a bankrupt does not relieve the stockholders from the individual or double liability imposed by the statute. This liability cannot be enforced by the corporation. It is not a corporation asset, nor a part of the assets of the corporation, and hence does not pass to the trustee, but remains subject to the demands of the creditors of the corporation. The individual assets of the corporation are insufficient to discharge the debts. Therefore, the individual creditor may proceed to enforce without joining the trustee and without regarding the act of bankruptcy.

City Could Not Sue.

Judgment of the Boyd Circuit Court in a case of James Harper and others against the city of Catlettsburg was reversed by the court. Judge O'Brien, writing, and the cause remanded with directions to enter judgment for the appellants. The appellants' assets of the city of Catlettsburg, as collector of taxes for the year 1906. He did not account for \$208 of the taxes.

The court here says it was not shown that he collected the money from the taxpayers and that a part of the taxes placed in his hands to collect were levied without authority of law, and the city having no right of action against him, had none against his sureties.

Other Decisions.

In another opinion by Commissioner Carroll the court affirmed judgment of the Woodford Circuit Court in cases against Samuel McGeehan, and same against J. W. Wilson. The appellees secured judgment below for \$613 for the destruction of property by sparks from an engine of the railroad company.

The court, the Chief Justice writing, reversed judgment of the Leslie Circuit Court in a case of Julian Hoskins and Martha Sizemore and remanded it for new trial under instructions. The women were charged with giving away spirituous liquors and were found guilty of violation of local option laws. The reversal is for errors in instruction.

COURT FROWNS ON THAW MOVING PICTURES.

New Yorker Fined For Exhibiting Reproduction of Alleged Tragedy.

New York, May 14.—On complaint of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, John Haner was fined \$100 to-day for exhibiting moving pictures purporting to be a representation of the Thaw-White tragedy. Haner's arrest was brought about by Thaw, who, having heard of the pictures being on exhibition at a first-avenue amusement place, caused private detectives to make an investigation. When the pictures were taken to-day Thaw's attorney asked that heavy penalty be imposed. He declared that the pictures were harmful and not what they purported to be.

BOYS SET FIRE TO GAS IN BIG WELL.

Bedford, Ind., May 16.—[Special.]—While playing around a well and oil well being drilled by the Egypt Oil Company this afternoon some boys struck a match which ignited the gas in the well. The flames leaped up to the derrick, which was saved from total destruction by hard work. The well has reached a depth of 1,100 feet, and gas indications get stronger each day.

Farmer Becomes Benedict.

The marriage of Henry Wehrley, of Anchorage, Ky., and Mrs. Minnie Zeiler, of Louisville, was solemnized in Jeffersonville by Magistrate Charles S. Ferguson. The groom is a farmer, and was born in Louisville, as was

H. J. Gutman & Co.

INCORPORATED

Cold Storage of Furs

Absolutely safe, clean and sanitary. Insured against all loss. Moderate price.

Furs Repaired

and remodeled at Summer rates—a saving of one-third.

A RAILROAD COLLISION.

A railroad collision blocks traffic and ties up the road, interfering with the proper operation of the system on which it happens just in proportion to the gravity of the accident. Something very similar has happened inside the human body when constipation manifests itself. The proper operation of the human system is interfered with and comfort and health suffer in proportion to the gravity of the case. Chronic constipation is a serious condition with which medical men frequently have to deal, and they recognize the fact that its permanent cure demands the restoration of elasticity and strength to the muscles that control the bowels. To accomplish this physicians to recover from constipation are using with much success a preparation of 1/2 oz. Fluid Extract of Senna, 1/2 oz. Rochelle Salts, 1/2 oz. Aro-Sagrada, 30 grains Bicarbonate of Soda, 1/2 oz. water and 1/2 oz. Glycerine. A dose of a teaspoonful of this is administered at bedtime before each meal, the treatment being continued until there is free movement of the bowels. The prescription can be compounded by any good pharmacist.

the bride, Mrs. Wehrley's first husband died in 1904. Her maiden name was Minnie Erdbrink.

TWO NEW DIRECTORS FOR FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

J. Ross Todd and John N. Caperton To Serve Until May 1, 1910—New Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Fidelity Trust Company yesterday afternoon two new names were added to the list of directors of the company, making the total number of directors twenty-one. The new directors elected were John H. Caperton and J. Ross Todd. Mr. Caperton will serve until May 1, 1910, and Mr. Todd until May 1, 1909. This is the first time in several years that the board of directors has been as large as required. The following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: John S. Sikes, chairman of the board of directors; John W. Barr, Jr., president; John T. Malone, vice president; James C. Mahon, secretary; Joshua F. Speed, treasurer; D. F. Murphy, superintendent of the real estate department; C. R. Richards, superintendent of the vault department; Thomas W. Bulfinch, H. C. Rhodes and E. S. Monahan were declared ex-officio directors.

The directors met immediately after the meeting of the stockholders and elected the following stockholders to serve during the ensuing year: John S. Sikes, chairman of the board of directors; John W. Barr, Jr., president; John T. Malone, vice president; James C. Mahon, secretary; Joshua F. Speed, treasurer; D. F. Murphy, superintendent of the real estate department; C. R. Richards, superintendent of the vault department; Thomas W. Bulfinch, H. C. Rhodes and E. S. Monahan were declared ex-officio directors.

The directors met immediately after the meeting of the stockholders and elected the following stockholders to serve during the ensuing year: John S. Sikes, chairman of the board of directors; John W. Barr, Jr., president; John T. Malone, vice president; James C. Mahon, secretary; Joshua F. Speed, treasurer; D. F. Murphy, superintendent of the real estate department; C. R. Richards, superintendent of the vault department; Thomas W. Bulfinch, H. C. Rhodes and E. S. Monahan were declared ex-officio directors.

The directors met immediately after the meeting of the stockholders and elected the following stockholders to serve during the ensuing year: John S. Sikes, chairman of the board of directors; John W. Barr, Jr., president; John T. Malone, vice president; James C. Mahon, secretary; Joshua F. Speed, treasurer; D. F. Murphy, superintendent of the real estate department; C. R. Richards, superintendent of the vault department; Thomas W. Bulfinch, H. C. Rhodes and E. S. Monahan were declared ex-officio directors.

The directors met immediately after the meeting of the stockholders and elected the following stockholders to serve during the ensuing year: John S. Sikes, chairman of the board of directors; John W. Barr, Jr., president; John T. Malone, vice president; James C. Mahon, secretary; Joshua F. Speed, treasurer; D. F. Murphy, superintendent of the real estate department; C. R. Richards, superintendent of the vault department; Thomas W. Bulfinch, H. C. Rhodes and E. S. Monahan were declared ex-officio directors

Thursday Evening, May 16.—The New York stock market was very dull and narrow, final prices showing only trivial changes. Stagnant conditions continued in the great securities markets of the world.

Money on call was steady at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 2 1/2. Time loans were very dull and easier at 3 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was strong.

The Chicago wheat market was a runaway affair, the July option closing at a net gain of 5c to 5 1/2c. Corn was up 1/2c and oats were 1/2c higher.

The cotton market opened steady, at an advance of 1 to 6 points, soon eased off on profit-taking, but later became stronger, final prices being 12 to 14 points higher than first quotations.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market steady for light and weak to 5c lower for others, and the sheep market steady to 10c lower.

Oklahoma.

Congress passed an act authorizing Oklahoma and Indian Territory to hold a convention and frame a Constitution for the State of Oklahoma, to be composed of the two Territories. The convention was duly held, the draft of a Constitution was agreed on, and it was duly submitted to a vote of the people to be taken August 6, 1907.

The Governor and State officers of the Territory of Oklahoma are all Republicans. The Governor has been quoted as saying that he would proclaim no election, and that none could be lawfully held without his order. He recently posted off to Washington City to consult with the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee with regard to affairs at home, and while he was there an Oklahoma Judge granted an injunction forbidding the holding of any election until November, 1908.

There is no secret about the meaning of this. The chances are that if Oklahoma appoints presidential electors in 1908, they will be Democrats. It might happen that these electors would hold the balance of power, and their votes might choose a Democratic President.

It is thought, therefore, that it is best to take no chances, so there is a conspiracy to keep Oklahoma out until after the next presidential election.

Many objections are made to the Constitution framed by the convention. It is a pretty long document, filling sixty-four double-column pamphlet pages. It goes a good deal into detail, and embraces provisions that might have been left to the Legislature, but it does not differ in this respect from the Constitutions of several other States.

It embraces the initiative and referendum, and some other peculiar features. But the Constitution of a State is a matter for its people, subject, of course, to the Constitution of the United States and the enabling act. Insofar as it violates the Federal Constitution, it has no legal force. Those who do not like the Constitution adopted by the convention have a right to go before the people and oppose its ratification. The Federal authorities have nothing to do with the matter except to see that a government republican in form is established, and there seems to be no question about that. The wisdom of the various provisions of the Constitution is a question for the people that have to live under it. If they do not like it, they may reject it, and another convention may be held to try again. How the State will vote in the next presidential election is not a question for the Federal Government to decide at all. Presumably, the injunction will have to be obeyed until dissolved, but the action of one Judge is not conclusive, and the granting of it looks like the prostitution of the court to political purposes. The case is to be appealed, but there is promise of a good deal of delay in getting a decision.

The President is reported to have said nothing for the public in regard to his intentions, but it is stated in Republican papers that he has given assurances privately that he will turn down the Oklahoma Constitution, should it be adopted by the people. Doubtless this will be done. The possibility to eliminate the Oklahoma vote from the next presidential election is

very evident, but the question remains whether arbitrary action in the matter will not cost the Republican party more votes than Oklahoma would cast if admitted. There is evidence that a good deal of knavish work is intended in this matter, but it remains to be seen whether it will pay or not.

An Opportunist Revolution.

We reprint from the Journal, of Columbus, Ohio, a dissertation upon parties, which, whilst affecting a certain philosophy of style and tone, is, in reality, an ingenious plea for opportunism on centralization lines.

According to this writer the historic division of parties in the United States has quite disappeared. It has disappeared, he tells us, "by the old, strict construction Democrat coming over to the ground occupied by the old, loose construction Republican." The "Constitutional" Democrat, he tells us, "is dismissed as both out of tune and belated, since Mr. Bryan rivals Mr. Roosevelt as a Federalist. 'The Democrat of to-day,' our clever opportunist tells us, 'is not a Jeffersonian Democrat, nor is the Republican a Websterian Whig.' He reminds us that times change, that the world moves, with the consequence that 'men's ideas and social relations have opened a new view to the purpose and scope of Government.' In point of fact, so runs the tale away from bygone faith and basic truth, 'this Nation is shifting from its old moorings. The Constitution as it is is not the Constitution as it was. It is still evolving along the lines of human progress.'"

Of course this resultant moral follows that "whilst this has effected the Republican attitude, it has wholly wiped out the Democratic creed."

To such an end have modern specifics for saving the country—which seems to have been getting on very well in spite of them—brought the people, if our Buckeye philosopher is to be believed, and it must be admitted that much of what he says about conditions is founded on fact. For the time being, at least, "principles" as they are called, are ignored in favor of expediency. That was always the way with the old Whigs. It is never the way with the old Democrats.

The Democratic party, which was moving along upon the broad, open highway of the Constitution, fell upon foul weather; the fogs rose and the darkness of night descended; the leaders lost their reckoning and became confused; divided counsels followed, and some were for going to the right and some to the left, whilst many strayed away into the bushes. All the time we had only to close ranks, stick to the middle of the road, and wait for daylight.

If Mr. Bryan will only see it—for Mr. Bryan has yet the power to make, or to mar the future of the Democratic party—it is not too late yet.

"Back to the Constitution" may be a shibboleth, but it is much, very much more than a shibboleth. If it is true, as the writer from whom we are quoting assures us it is, that "the rivalry in future politics will be which party proposes the best thing for the people, and which party proposes the best man to do that best thing," then we are at the mercy of the winds and waves of popular passion and fancy, artfully played upon by artful men, having neither a deck to stand on, nor rudder, nor compass to steer by.

"Back to the Constitution" gives us at once a deck, a rudder and a compass. That Constitution is still the law of the land—the written, organic law of the land. Excepting the Fifteen additional Articles from time to time engrafted upon it as occasion required and according to lawful process, it is precisely the same Constitution it was when it came from the inspired men who conceived and made it. They did not design a Grecian Democracy, nor a Roman Commonwealth. Distinctly they sought to escape the imperfections of both. They were students of history. They took lessons of the Ages. They constructed a Government of limited powers—of checks and balances—and the only "evolving" this has experienced during a century is set down in black and white in the Amendments.

Certainly conditions have changed. Modern appliances have annihilated time and space. But, truth has not changed, nor any of the essential virtues; and, if we believe in the Republic of Washington and Franklin—which was and is a new departure both from feudalism and barbarism—if we would preserve it alike from the rapacity of the classes and the ravishment of the mob—whilst there is yet time—we must call a halt upon all who would tamper with it, either by Executive construction, or by the evasions of shifty parliamentarianism, to fancied expediency and popular clamor.

They have what they call a Republic in France. It is the merest bundle of political quiddities—honeycombed with corruption. They have what they call a Republic in Switzerland. It is a communal Democracy. They have what they call a Republic in Mexico. It is a Dictatorship. Shall we under the lead of an Opportunist party—the lineal successor and heir-at-law of the old Federalists and the old Whigs—so bend and twist our system of checks and balances as to lose its original character, relegating it to the company of France, Switzerland and Mexico, the alternate prey first of one and then of another misfit in the arts of government?

The Dust Plague.

The action of the directors of the Board of Trade in bringing to the front the street-sprinkling question follows Mayor Barth's initiative in the matter. The dust problem is one of great consequence, and considerations of public comfort and health demand imperatively that it be grappled and solved. The dust of the

streets is the most offensive burden of mankind in summer months. It not only renders cleanliness well-nigh impossible; it not only makes the city a good deal of a nuisance, but it is a grave menace to health. The number of germs that are scattered in the guise of dust passed the knowledge of the scientist. The molecules of disintegrated matter form a large proportion of it. Diseases, from tuberculosis to fever, lurk in it. It is an enemy of sound physique and amiability and an accomplice of death and bad temper.

The Mayor has evinced already his concern in the expediency of having the streets sprinkled and the dust allayed, and there is every assurance that he will do his part to insure to Louisville people relief from the plague of dust which makes life hard in summer.

Jefferson on a Third Term.

As the third-term boomers continue their pernicious activity in trying to get Mr. Roosevelt to reconsider his expressed determination not again to be a candidate, it is of interest to notice how Thomas Jefferson treated the same subject. When requested by the Legislature of Maryland to become a candidate for a third term he wrote:

"If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, normally four years, will in fact become for life, and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance."

"I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should inaugurate the first attempt of prolongation beyond the second term of office."

This states the argument very conclusively in a few words, and no doubt had much to do with building up that strong opposition to a third term, which did not yield even to the great popularity of Gen. Grant.

What Absinthe Can Do.

Chulalongkorn is in Paris. For the benefit of those who think that it is a headache cure or a new brand of stove polish, he is said that Chulalongkorn is the King of Siam. He is even more than that. He is "the most illustrious, invincible and powerful monarch, crowned with 101 golden crowns, each adorned with nine species of precious gems, greatest, purest and most divine master of immortal souls, who sees all things; sovereign emperor, under the shadow of whose wings flies the rich and incomparable Kingdom of Siam, to whom is subject the most fruitful of all lands lit by the sun; greatest of lords, whose palace is of fine gold and jewels; divine master of the golden throne, and of the white and red elephants, sovereign god of nine kinds of gods, king who is like unto the sun at its zenith, and like unto the full moon in the time of harvest; king whose glance is more dazzling than the orb of the morning; king who is above all emperors, monarchs and potentates of the universe from the rising to the setting of the sun." All of this is Chulalongkorn. Very few persons have ever felt that way, and it is difficult for the average collector-chased, tax-ridden, underpaid, overworked plain American to imagine just how rosy the outlook is to his majesty of the one hundred and some golden thrones and the red and white elephants. But one American has reached the dizzy heights whereon Chulalongkorn spreads his plumes.

Says a Paris cablegram:

"An American who has given the name of J. K. Jones—probably fictitious—is under arrest here for having created a disturbance upon one of the boulevards. The man insisted that he was the King of Siam, and that no one had the power to arrest him. He had had too much absinthe."

Let us hope that the name is not fictitious. There are a great many members of the Jones family in America. Generally speaking, they are not greatly encumbered with wealth. Often they are born to the plow instead of the purple. Many of them live in obscurity and die unobscuredly without even an expensive consultation between noted physicians to console them in their hour of approaching separation from the clay. The Jones family has never put on offensive lugs. It is the average American family, the typical American family. It has never been spoiled with power or unpopular because of its pomp. If an American Jones has managed by the introduction of a few drinks of absinthe into his unsophisticated system to feel like a man sitting upon more than 100 thrones, basking the red and white elephants, the most fruitful kingdom under the sun, and nine kinds of gods—if he has tasted wormwood and dreamed that the good old American name of Jones was Chulalongkorn, and that his glance was more dazzling than the orb of the morning, and his facial resemblance to the full moon in the time of harvest striking enough to attract the attention of the casual observer—let us not say that the name of Jones has been disgraced by the debauchery of a sprig of that family, and his arrest upon a public thoroughfare in a European capital, but let us rather congratulate J. K. Jones upon having danced for one fleeting moment upon clouds never before trodden by one of his tribe. And let us congratulate the French upon having manufactured the most marvelously potent of all drinks.

The two and seventy sailing vessels "confer."

J. K. Jones—of somewhere in America—may have awakened upon the morning subsequent with a head somewhat resembling a toothache in quality and a beer keg in palsy. He may have had to pay a few paltry francs into the coffers of the alien to recompense a foreign Government for having interrupted his reign over the nine kinds of gods and the red and white elephants. He may be for the rest of his

days a sober and obscure member of the Jones family of America. But until the misty gather upon the mirror of memory, J. K. Jones, of somewhere in America, must surely carry with him prismatic memories of the day when he was above all of the potentates and emperors and monarchs of the universe.

"The Black Thought."

Rudyard Kipling, speaking before the Artists' Benevolent Institution in London, described "The Black Thought" as "the one emotion that all men of imagination have in common." "It is a horror of the great darkness," said he, "that drops upon a man unbidden and drives him to think lucidly and connectedly, with Crutchenhank detail, of all the accidents whereby, through no fault of his own, he may be cut off from his loved and forced to leave those he loves defenseless to the world. You know the black thought, gentlemen; it possesses some men in the dead of night, some in the sunshine, some when they are setting their palettes, some when they are stropping their razors, but very few of us are exempt." Which moved the New York World to comment:

"A black thought, surely; sometimes but not always it fruits also as black. There are men when it drives to madness or suicide, but the great majority are impelled by it to make the best use of the uncertain span of life to finish their work and to provide for their families. It is the thought that spurs progress. If all men were certain of living to Methuselah's years and equally certain that their families could not suffer, social progress would be pretty slow."

"The Black Thought" Mr. Kipling would of course use capital letters—as at the bottom of much national as well as personal progress. It inspires democracy. It causes the great waves of radicalism in Europe. It has made rebels of the defunct kings and driven slaves to revolt."

Undoubtedly the Black Thought has been a powerful force in developing the world and the human race to their present high estate. But principally it is the poor to whom the thought comes. They are the ones who must fear the consequences of their death upon the folk left behind, while the rich need have no such alarm. Therefore, it has driven the poor to great deeds; in truth, the majority of great achievements have sprung from poverty, which brought to men the terrible Black Thought. When the rich undertake big things they are prompted by sheer ambition or greed of power; but when they are rich there must have been the Thought somewhere in their race. Either their father or their father's forefather had it and was moved to the exertion which accumulated the wealth which has descended to them.

Who shall say that the trusts and the money tyrants who infest civilization to-day were not the creatures of the Black Thought? There came to poor boys the dark vision of the future; it was for them to be up and doing; they saved, they struggled, they planned, they built, they succeeded in accumulating the wealth which would save their loved ones from distress when they were gone. Then came the hunger for more wealth and greater power, and with it a defiance of ethics and scorn of humane principles. The man who was saddened and spurred by the Black Thought became the money tyrant and his business became the predatory trust. Thus we see how the Black Thought can be the starting point of black deeds. But since it is the source of far more good ones, who shall complain against it?

The scene created in the San Francisco court room by Abe Ruef was theatrical enough to attract to him much attention, and his swooning spell after he had made his self-repudiatory speech added force to the situation, but this is a cold world and it is doubtful whether he will gain a great amount of public sympathy as a result of the performance. If there is one species of varmint abhorred of self-respecting man it is the grafter.

A tramp who has traveled 42,000 miles without paying his fare describes himself as "A No. 1." He is evidently ignorant of the fact that prior to the enactment of the Hepburn bill many an American statesman had made his record look like a little journey over to the drug store.

An English critic says there is more real intoxication in a good book than in a bottle of wine. At any rate the narcotic effect of one of the recent works of Henry James is quite equal to that of a morphine pill.

A circus man who took three young women to a concert hall in Cincinnati says he is out \$1500. A young woman who has drunk \$233.33-1/3 worth of beer at a sitting ought to attract attention even in Cincinnati.

"Socialism is a dream," says the New York Times. And the kind that is taught in seven-inch type by an omel-colored newspaper for the purpose of creating circulation is a rarebit dream.

The San Francisco man who murdered six persons at one shooting evidently likes the dignity of large proportions as well as do the San Francisco grafters.

Baltimore, having crushed the power of the th-th-nth politician, is now after the mosquito, an insect about the same size and even more abominably numerous.

There is no reason to apprehend that George B. Cox, of Ohio, has faced about to meet the situation. He always had a face facing each way.

Up to the present time no statement as to the paid circulation of J. Ralph Burton's Abilene papers has been available.

History has a great deal of difficulty recording the exact serial number of each new plot to assassinate the Czar.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

18

